

In October of the present year, 1908, the status was as follows. In my small preserve five stems were alive — they had produced an abundance of flowers during the summer, but no fruit had set. Everything outside the protected part had been cut down to make way for improvements. This included but two or three living plants. The future is I think very uncertain as the bark of the five survivors has been so roughly handled that they may not long survive. However they have lived already for forty-three years under the most disadvantageous conditions and I trust that I shall yet see the old veterans with their many scars for some years longer.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.

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NOTES FROM MANCHESTER, NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Some years ago the writer received from a friend in Andover, N. H., a few specimens of *Subularia aquatica* L. These were placed as rarities in the herbarium of our local Institute. In 1906, while hunting for shore plants at Lake Massabesic, a sheet of water 2500 acres in extent, which supplies the city of Manchester, there were found a few plants of this very local crucifer which had been driven by the south wind upon Severance's beach, a long stretch of fine white "scouring sand" on the north shore, in the town of Auburn. In October, 1907, the lake being unusually low, more of the bottom was exposed, and the plants were found in great abundance. This year (1908) the extraordinary drought has reduced the level still more, the surface being 2 ft. below the dam at the outlet, and about 5 ft. below the level of the lake when full, so that a much larger area of sand is exposed. There was found (Oct. 8) to be an almost continuous belt of the plants, from 2 ft. to 2 rods wide, the greater part immersed, extending a distance of not less than 1500 ft. A square foot of sand, measured off where the plants were sown thickest, contained, by actual count, more than 100 plants. There is evidently no immediate danger of the species being exterminated at this station.

The following extensions of the known range of certain species may be of interest. Specimens of all the plants named have been sent to the Gray Herbarium. In 1906 *Eleocharis diandra* C. Wright was found on the sandy shore of Merrimack River. When the station was revisited this season there were also found *Scirpus americanus* Pers. and *S. debilis* Pursh. In the same locality with the *Subularia*

at Lake Massabesic, near the high water level, were found more of the *Scirpus americanus*, and also a station of *S. Smithii* Gray. Close by the last named, growing in a dense mat, was a large colony of *Ilysanthes anagallidea* (Michx.) Robinson. The plants were mostly less than 8 cm. high, some in fruit being barely 2 cm. high,— all very different in aspect from *I. dubia* (L.) Barnhart, which is common in this vicinity. — F. W. BATCHELDER, *Manchester, New Hampshire*.

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A GRASS NEW TO EASTERN CANADA.— This summer (1908) I found *Melica Smithii* (Porter) Vasey, to be a common grass on top of limestone cliffs and among talus at their base on the east shore of the Bruce Peninsula, Ontario. I first collected it at Colpoy's Bay, Ont., on June 21st. Dr. Theo. Holm to whom I sent specimens confirmed my determination. Isle Royal, Michigan, is apparently the furthest east from which it has been previously recorded. In Canada it has been reported only from British Columbia.— A. B. KLUGH, Botanical Dept., Queen's Univ., Kingston, Canada.

## A RIBES NEW TO MASSACHUSETTS.

STEWART H. BURNHAM.

DURING the ascent of Mt. Greylock by the carriage road from North Adams, 4 July, 1908, at about 3000 feet and approximately a mile from the summit I collected a few branches from a reclining shrub, specimens of which are deposited in the Gray Herbarium. Prof. M. L. Fernald in his letter of September 18th says: "It is *Ribes triste* Pallas, var. *albinervium* (Michx.) Fernald, RHODORA 9:4. Jan. 1907. The shrub is very common in coniferous forests and on the mountains of northern New England and eastern Canada but has not been recorded from Massachusetts. It is interesting to note that your plant from the schistose upper area of Mt. Greylock is the variety, which is also the characteristic plant of the other mica-schist, granite and gneiss mountains northward; while typical *R. triste* is in my experience best developed in strongly limy soils."

*Ribes lacustre* (Pers.) Poir and *R. prostratum* L'Hér. were collected